

NOMBRE Y APELLIDOS

TEMA8. LA REPRODUCCIÓN HUMANA .VOCABULARIO

De cada palabra escribe su definición, un ejemplo si te lo pido y su traducción al inglés. No olvides pegarlas en tu cuaderno.

- a) Gameto. Ejemplo
- b) Gónada. Ejemplo
- c) .Endometrio
- d) Glándula de Cowper
- e) Orgasmo
- f) Fecundación in vitro
- g) Amniocentesis
- h) Clonación
- i) Zigoto
- j) Placenta
- k) Epidural

THE HUMAN REPRODUCTION.

Here you have 5 key words of this Unit. You have to study them. If you include more definition in your notebook, you will have extra points in your notebook marks.

1. **Menstruation:** During the menstrual phase, the lining of the uterus breaks down and is shed with some blood through the vagina. Menstrual bleeding usually lasts 5-7 days
2. **Ovulation:** When ovulation occurs the egg is released from the ovaries into the fallopian tubes. After the egg is released the uterine lining thickens even more in order to receive the egg. Ovulation occurs usually between the 12th and 14th day of the cycle
3. **Example**
4. **Example**
5. **Example**

1. Breast	2. Womb	3. pimples
4. Growth	5. Testis	6. scrotum
7. Prostate	8. Ovary	9. Oviduct
10. Sexual intercourse	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.
19.	20.	21.

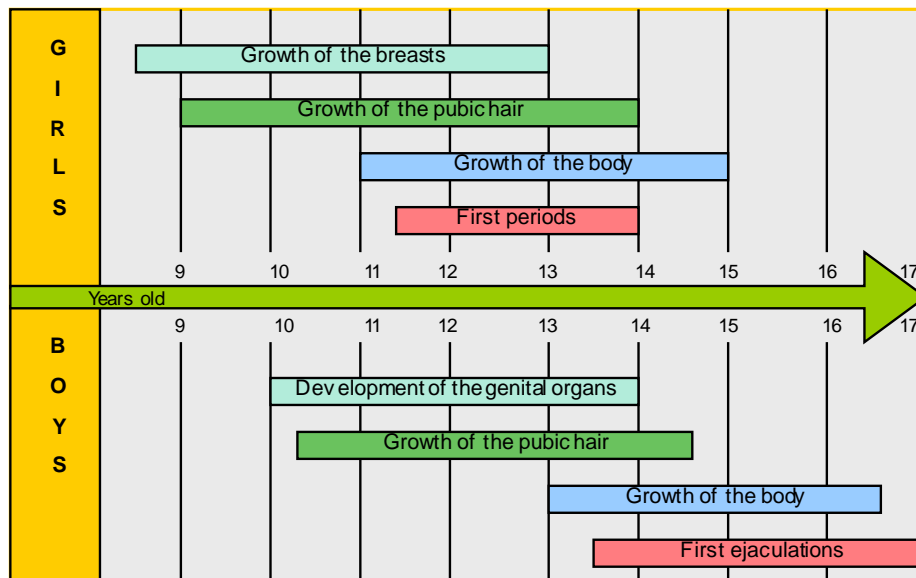
CHANGES. Classified into MALE-FEMALE -BOTH

Hair and skin become oily/Wet dreams happen/The penis goes hard more often/The body's muscles get bigger/Breasts develop/A layer of fat under the skin gets thicker/Egg cells are released/Hair starts to grow on the face/The hips get wider/Pubic hair starts to grow/The womb and vagina grow/The voice breaks/The penis grows/Periods happen for the first time/Sperm cells are made/Spots and pimples get more common/The body grows quicker

UNIT

5

Changes in puberty



Biology and Geology 3. Secondary Education

ANAYA

Activity 1.
MALES

FEMALES

BOTH

Activity 2: Complete the table above with some information from the video:
“What is puberty”

Activity 3.VIDEO: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM. Fill in the gaps

The female sex organs lie in the lower _____, where they are protected by the bony pelvis. At puberty, the two almond-shaped ovaries begin to produce the female hormones, estrogen and _____, and the sex cells, or ova. Each month, the ovary releases an ovum into the funnel-shaped opening of a Fallopian tube. If coitus occurs it is here that the ovum may be fertilized. Each Fallopian tube is approximately four inches long and is lined with ciliated cells. The two Fallopian tubes lead into the _____, or uterus, a three-inch-long pear-shaped organ lined with the endometrium, which is shed and built up again each month. It is in this endometrium that the fertilized _____ implants and grows during pregnancy. The neck of the womb, or cervix joins the uterus with the muscular vagina, which leads to the external genitalia, or _____. The female urinary system, unlike that of the male, is separate from the reproductive system. The _____ empties into the urethra, which opens just in front of the vagina.

Vulva /progesterone / bladder /Womb/Abdomen/ egg

Activity 4

THE ADVENTURES OF SAMMY THE SPERM AND EVA THE OVUM

Sammy's story

Complete the blank spaces in the following story about Sammy the Sperm's adventures as he travelled from the testis to the penis. Use the words at the bottom of the page.

Sammy the Sperm was a very healthy sperm cell, with a _____ full of genetic material and a strong _____. He had started his journey by being made in a _____. Then he swam into the epididymis which was a series of coiled tubes to store the sperm cells. It was getting very crowded in the _____ on the side of the testis. Sammy was being jostled about by millions of other _____ cells in the testis that day. At least it was cool- only 35°C- because the scrotum was descended outside of the man's body.

Suddenly there was a rushing sound as the sperm cells swam through a thin tube. This tube was called the Vas deferens or sperm _____. It was a tough task with not much liquid in which to swim. It was quite dark with only one way to go because of the pressure of all the other sperm cells. Then they took a bend and picked up more liquid as they swam past glands called the _____ and the _____ glands.



It was much easier for Sammy to swim now because of the liquid called _____. Some of the other sperm cells were tiring and slowing down. They weren't going to make it. They would _____ within hours, and the chemicals that made them would be recycled in the man's body. Then, they hit a straight stretch and picked up speed. It was the tube called the _____ that goes straight through the middle of the man's penis. At the end of the urethra, these millions of sperm cells were released in the process called _____.

Prostate/ duct/ urethra/ejaculation

Nucleus/sperm

Die/bulbourethral

Testis/epididymis

Semen/tail

Activity 5.

Eva's story

Complete the blank spaces about Sammy the Sperm's meeting with Eva the Ovum. Use the words at the bottom of the page.

Eva the Ovum had started life in the ovary of a woman who was married to the man who had made Sammy the Sperm. Eva was lonely. She was the only egg cell that the woman would release that month in a process called _____.

All the other immature egg cells in the ovary had to wait their turn to be released.

When Eva was released from the woman's _____, she travelled into a very long tube called the Fallopian tube or _____. She was a big round egg cell, with a centre of genetic material surrounded by a nutrient-rich jelly-like substance. She tumbled very slowly along the oviduct, taking quite a few _____ to travel about 30 centimetres.

Meanwhile, the man and woman who were in love had decided to make a baby. During _____ intercourse, Sammy the Sperm had swum out through the end of the man's _____ and inside the woman's _____. About 4 hours later, less than half the sperm cells that were released at the same time as Sammy made it into the woman's womb or _____. It was a marathon swim with a long way still to go.

About 24 hours after intercourse, there were only 6000 sperm cells left. After 30 hours, the field was thinning with only a few hundred sperm cells left. Some had taken a wrong turn into the wrong oviduct. Sammy knew that only _____

sperm cell would win the prize of meeting the egg cell called Eva. At last, Sammy the Sperm and Eva the Ovum met in the _____.

Sammy didn't need his tail anymore. The man's genetic material in Sammy's head joined with the woman's genetic material inside Eva the Ovum to form one single _____ cell. The woman was now pregnant. _____ months later, she had a baby.

Died/ nine

fallopian tube

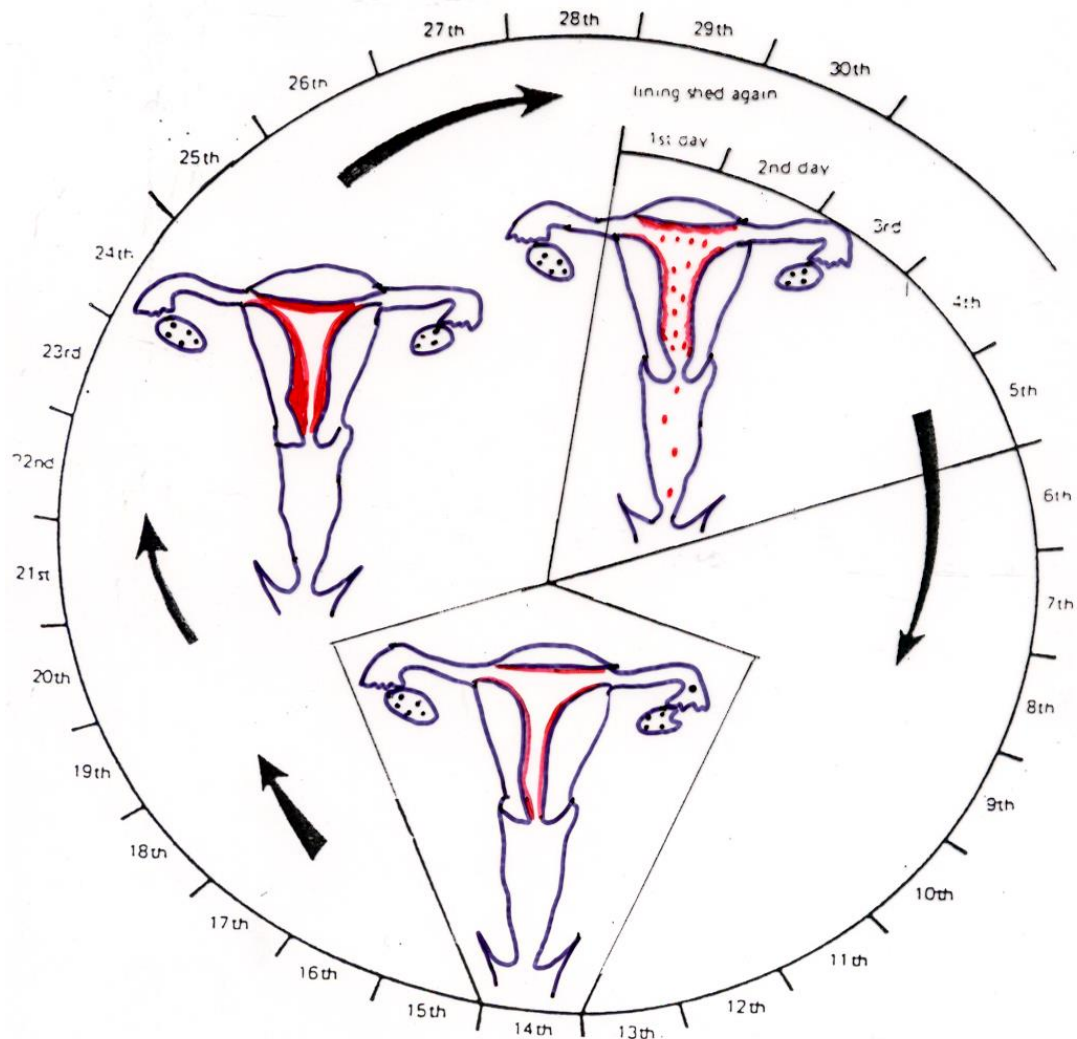
days/ sexual

ovulation/penis

oviducts/fertilized

one/vagina/ovary

Activity 5. The Menstrual Cycle



Copy these sentences into the correct boxes.

Egg released (ovulation) **Period (menstruation)** **Egg dies if not fertilised**
Lining starts to thicken **If egg is fertilised it settles into thick lining**

Use your completed diagram to answer these questions:

1. How long is one menstrual cycle?
2. On which day of the menstrual cycle does the period start?
3. On which day of the menstrual cycle is an egg released from the ovary?
4. What happens to the lining of the uterus if an egg is not fertilised?
5. Does a woman have periods while she is pregnant? Explain your answer.
6. How long does a period usually last in the 28 day cycle?
7. If an egg was released from the left ovary on the 2nd March, when would the next egg be released from the right ovary?
8. If a woman has a period which begins on the 1st January, when will her next period begin?

Difficult question!!

9. An egg can survive for up to 3 days after it is released (up to day 17). Sperm can survive up to 8 days inside the woman. Susie wants to have a baby. She has a cycle exactly like on the diagram. On which days is she most fertile (most likely to get pregnant)?

Activity 6. Role play: Contraception

Instructions:

You are going to work in pairs acting out a role play between a physician and a patient using the material we have learnt from the unit on reproduction. The role play should consist of 15 – 20 lines. Remember to include your **vocabulary about reproduction** and any relevant information from the activities we have done in class! You must incorporate at least 15 different words from your vocabulary list, five different tenses and some comparatives and superlatives in the role play!

Remember to include the following:

1. A standard greeting between the physician and the patient.
2. The reason for the visit.
3. Relevant questions from the physician, as well as the patient.
4. Background information about the patient
5. Advice for the patient (ex. you *should/ ought to/ you'd better*).

TOPICS: Contraceptive methods or Family Planning

1. Intrauterine Device (IUD)
2. Tubal ligation
3. Vasectomy
4. Contraceptive Pills
5. Condom Use
6. Fertility Calendar
7. Changes in the regularity of menstruation

Example Sentences for the Patient:

* I have 3 children and do not want another pregnancy. What method would you recommend?

* I use birth control pills, but sometimes I forget to take them. I am afraid of getting pregnant. What do you suggest I do?

* I have had an IUD in for 8 months, when should I change it?

* I have been having problems with my periods. Could this be related to the IUD?



* My girlfriend and I live together, but we still are not ready to have children, what do you recommend?

* I was recommended tubal ligation (or vasectomy) to prevent further pregnancies, but I want to know whether this is reversible.

* How long will I stay in the hospital after my procedure?

Example sentences for the Physician:

* Considering you are young and can maintain a stable relationship I would recommend an IUD. It's easy to insert and you do not have to worry about taking pills regularly.

* If you do not have a partner and have a regular cycle, you can keep a calendar of fertile days. Make sure to avoid sexual intercourse during the days you are fertile.

* Birth control pills should not be used by patients with a clinical history.

* Your husband could have a vasectomy. It is a very simple operation.

* Tubal ligation may be a solution for you. The operation is simple and the postoperative period is short.

* Condoms also prevent pregnancy, as well as transmission of sexual diseases.

* The IUD should be reviewed annually to avoid risks.